THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A Conservative Schism Among the South Carolina Republicans.

MOSES STILL IN THE BULRUSHES

Chamberlin the Candidate of the Respectable Faction.

The Congressional Contest in "Old Virginny."

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Healthful Factions Disturbing the Republican Party-Preparing for the Strife-A Big Time at the Convention on the 10th Inst.

NEWBERRY COURT HOUSE, S. C., Sept. 1, 1874. In common with the other counties of this State Newberry is just getting over the excitement consequent upon a convention for the election of deletes to State and Congressional conventions, which will be held in Columbia on the 10th inst. The Republican Convention, composed of delegates from each township, and numbering altorether about two hundred, began its labors at twelve o'clock M. yesterday, and finished them at two o'clock this morning. In this body there were five white carpet-baggers, eight or ten muattoes, more or less bright, and 175 or 180 whose hues varied from saddle color down to the polish put on one's shoes by the best City Hall square

Joseph Boston, member of the Legislature for Newberry, a very intelligent black, was chosen chairman, and two other colored men were made pointed to assist the chair in keeping order. The work to be done was to choose three delegates to the State Nominating Convention and three members to the Congressional Convention, both of The principal excitement of the day grew out of the fact that the members were nearly equally divided into Moses and Chamberlin factions. It looks as if there were a

in the republican party in this State-nearly onehalf being in favor of the renomination of Moses for the Governorship and the others, deferring to the pressure exerted by the federal administration. preferring the nomination of a new man, who seems to be D. H. Chamberlin, ex-Attorney General, The Chamberlin party in this county won the day, all three of the chosen delegates being instructed to vote for him for Governor. The entire afternoon was taken up in selecting these three; but the Congressional delegates, who are uninstructed, were elected in two hours. The remainder of the time of the Convention was taken up in speechmaking. As throwing some light on the political condition of this State. I give below a few remarks made by the different orators, stating at the same time that the Convention, preceded by a brass band, marched from the school house in the supurbs, where it had performed its work, to the Court House, where additions were made to the crowd by persons who had not been admitted to its deliberations. The first speaker introduced to the audience was

HENRY W. PURVIS.

Adjutant and Inspector General of the State. ngratulating the Convention on the harmonious conduct and successful issue of its labors, General Purvis said:-"He came there to advocate and urge with all of his power the necessity of an immediate, thorough and sincere reform in the republican party of South Carolina. The load of corruption that had been piled upon the party by a victous Executive could be borne no longer. It was ruin, not only to the republicans of South great national party, and unless relief came at an early day it would crush that glorious organizaearly day it would crush that glorious organization to atoms. His colored fellow citizens of Newberry had their share of the blame to bear. It
was true that there was some excuse for their
conduct, and their strict adhesion to the party
which had emancipated them would outweigh all
past mistakes. But it was now time for them to
act with greater intelligence and caution. They
had been misled by corrupt office-seekers
long enough. The taxes had become exorbitant and were levied to further
schemes that were of no practical benefit
to the public at large. All of this must be remedied, and the remedy must be applied at once.
There was scarcely a man within nearing of his

orbitant and were levied to further schemes that were of no practical benefit to the public at large. All of this must be remedied, and the remedy must be applied at once. There was scarcely a man within nearing of his voice who was not interested in the reduction and a great reduction of the present rate of taxation. The whites were forming tax unions for this purpose, and he would advise the blacks to seek admission to them,

The whites would now permit the colored people to adhiate with them. They had gotten over their prejudices to some extent, and, having found out that their former slaves were now irrevocably freed, they were beginning to have the wisdom to accord them most of the liberties to which they were entitled, it is true some of the whites still keep anoof—in the daytime. (Laughter.) What they did at hight, when darkness made them all colored, it would be better not to investigate. (Long, continued and botsterous laughter followed this remark, and I am told that any allusion to miscegenation is one that never fails to "bring down" a colored house.) On the subject of a war of races General Purvis Would say but little, but that little was very decided. It was the most cutter non-sense. Except election, was not peaceable to day than sile has been at any time stance April 1861. The little scare in Columbia a lew nights ago was cansed by the excited imagination of an old colored woman, who transformed a carload of colored excursionists into a phantom train of Ku Kiux. And the story of the horrid deorgis Kian arose from a man riding in rapidly from the country to get a doctor to visit his sick wife. It could not be denied, however, that outrages had been perpetrated in some of the Southern States. But his fellow citizens may rest assured that unless they cease the strong military arm of the government would interfere and the last one of this nation was too dear to it not to protect its colored wards in their civil and political rights, and in their persons, property and homes. Taken altogether the spee

THE "WAR OF RACE"."

THE "WAR OF RACES."

The following is a short interview I had with Major Stewart, commander of the post.—
CORRESPONDENT—What is your impression, Major, of the threatened war of thees?
Major Stewart—I can speak only for the county over which I have command, and here there is pothing in it. What may be the condition of other localities I can only form an opinion of from the papers. The blacks and whites, from the necessity of the case, must continue, for a long time to come, to live together. Neither race can get along without the assistance of the other, and I think there is too much good sense on both sides to permit them to get into a fight.

Correspondent—How do you account for the sudden and seemingly widespread excitement on the subject?

the attention of the press, and, judging from the results, the affairs have been unduly magnified.

Correspondent—You think, then, that South Carolina is periectly quiet and likely to remain so?

Major Stewarr—Yes. I cannot conceive it possible for any dangerous passions to be inflamed. You can see for yourself. Politics are now raging high in the State, and there seems to be a division in the republican ranks, out this will only beget a war of words. The whites and blacks are getting along well together; all rights are respected, and I do not believe there are enough mischief makers to get up a serious disturbance.

Correspondent—Do the men of your command take any interest in the political condition of the State—that is, enough interest to make them espouse either side?

Major Stewart—No, sir. They read the papers,

pouse either side?
Major Stewart—No, sir. They read the papers, but politics is not their business.
The apparent peaceful condition of matters here cutside of party wrangling would seem to confirm the opinions expressed by the commandant, and, had it not been for the utterances of one of the speakers mentioned above relative to incentary teachings, it would scarcely have occurred to me to ask any questions on the subject.

POLITICS IN PETERSBURG.

Situation of the Congressional Contest in Virginia-Condition of the Colored People-Friends and Foes of the Government-Proposed Constitutional

Modifications. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3, 1874. I write from the city which occupied so large a share of public attention during the period of the great rebellion. The ruts of the artillery wheels have long since been obliterated, but the old ruts of political thought and public policy of antebellum days are still strikingly apparent.

now going on is exciting. Nominations in all the districts of the State have not been made. It is of course too early to predict with certainty resuits. Platt, in the Second district, will be fought desperately; but with a fair count his election is

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST

Sener, in the First district, is making a gallant fight against Beverly Douglass, the conservative nominee, with chances apparently in his lavor. But Douglass is powerful before the masses. His arguments in tone, temper and matter would have e credit to his cause in 1861.

In the Third or Richmond district ex-Governor Walker, the conservative nominee, is in the field. His opponent is not yet nominated. The conservative Richmond Bar is nearly unanimous in posttive indifference to his election.

In the Fourth district no nominations have as yet been made. Stowell will be renominated, and the conservatives, despairing of success, will support Porter, independent republican. At least this is the present intention. The outlook, I think, justifies the prediction that

the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fitth districts will elect republican representatives.

HATRED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is a cardinal conservative sentiment here. It furnishes the exordium and peroration of every The balance of the speeches are alternated betweeen "cussing" Yankees, negroes and nated betweeen "cussing" Yankees, negroes and carpet-baggers. A large majority of the conservative party realize that this is neither true policy for the party nor beneficial to the State; but an aggressive minority, of whom Toombs is a fair representative in the South, by threats of social and business ostracism, manage to keep the party in hine. Those who realize the splendid resources of the State, the great need of immigration and capital to diversity our industries, are practically suppressed by passionate appeals in rayor of those who stood by us in 1861-62-63 and '64. Whether these teachings sooner or later will not produce revolution and bloodshed I leave to others to decide.

Many of the boys in blue, in the "onpleasant"

cide.

Many of the boys in blue, in the "onpleasant" days of 1864-66, will remember the three story Yahkee prison on High street. This is now a tobacco manulactory. The number of hands employed in this industry is estimated at about two thousand men, women and children.

There are seven cotton mills in and around the city, but some of them are not now running.

They are the laborers here. They constitute the basis of the little prosperity that we enjoy. They are the producers and the workmen in factories, house servants, cooks, washerwomen, and, in fact, the great motive power of the city. In this city of 20,000 inhabitants a large majority are colored. They have to a very great extent since the war, from their hard earnings, saved a little money and with it bought homes until now, it is said, there are more colored than white freeholders here.

As a political element the colored race is by no means a failure. North and South, I believe, realize the value of intelligence in our republican system. In this the negro is deficient. But Washington and other early writers on our system of government placed virtue ahead of latelligence. The colored race, however defective in other respects, have at least one virtue par excellence in politics. They are

spects, have at least one virtue par excellence in politics. They are PRIENDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Whoever traduces the flag, the republican system, human rights as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, is sore to find a for in the colored voter. If the Northern citizen believes that there is any hatred in the Virginia negro to his former white master as such he is mistaken. If any believe that the negro loves the hated "carpet-bagger" because the is from the North he is equally in that there is any hatred in the Virginia negro to his former white master as such he is mistaken. If any believe that the negro loves the hated "carpet-bagger" because he is from the North he is equally in error. The negro has strong domestic ties. His blood relations are irequently the household of his old master, and he leels a tender regard for them; but the government that litted him from a chatter to a human being he venerates. His country's hag is the emblem of his liberty, and he yields to it a worship approaching idolary. Strong against his but the government that litted him from a chattel to a human being he venerates. His country's fiag is the emblem of his liberty, and he yields to it a worship approaching idolatry. Strong as are his les for his old master and his domestic relations he thinks too keenly and leels too intensely on the subject of his rights under the government to surrender his support to those who boidly and wantonly oppose both. When a canolidate is nominated for Congress and his leading virtue is trumpeted as hatred to the government and his record as a Confederate soldier made the claim for suffrages, do you wonder that the colored man withholds from him his vote? He realizes, too, that he is only refluctantly recognized. On suspicion or for slight offences he is brought before courts and scourged with lashes and placed in chain gangs, when for like offences his white fellow citizen goes "scot free."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

At the approaching election amendments to the constitution are to be submitted to the people. Our State constitution is modelled from that of New York, Many of the terms are from your constitution. Such are the county system and the office and duties of Supervisor. It is urged that the latter term is a northern importation and has no business here, and it is proposed by the Legislature to change it and hereafter to call the office of Supervisor. "Commissioner of Revenue," and the word "township" is to be changed to "Magisterial district," and all other Yankee terms are to be expurgated. This is only a sample of the breadth of statesmanship now prevailing in the mother of States and statesmen.

THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

The Terrible Granger Element Wholly Ignored-Review of the Nominations-Gingerly Handling of the Question of Finance-Negro Civil Rights. LANSING, Mich., Sept. 2, 1874.

The Republican State Convention, held here on the 26th uit. for the nomination of State officers for the next two years, was the largest regular convention of this party ever held in Michigan, the former ratio of delegation having been doubled, so that each of one hundred representative districts might have four delegates, and where a district contained several countles each county might itself be individually represented. Hon. Stephen D. Bingham, chairman of the State Central Committee, referred to this fact in calling the assembly to order, and said that good results were hoped for from the new plan. General Byron McCutcheon, of Manistee, a young but somewhat distinguished Michigan soldier, was made temporary chairman, being followed when the Convention was regularly organized by State Senator J. Webster Childs, of Ypsiianti, perhaps the most prominent citizen of the State who has become identified with the granger element. If that were the reason for his selection, however, it was only a tub to the whale, as the Convention went no further in its recognition of the husbandrecord and prophesied the future usefulness of the party in ornate rhetoric.

THE TICKET AND THE GRANGERS.
There was no trouble with regard to most of the positions to be filled. It had been tacitly understood throughout the State for weeks preceding the Convention that the Governor, Lientenant Governor, Commissioner of the Land Office, Super-intendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General should be renominated, and no opposition whatever had arisen against any of them. The contested offices, it was plain, were to be the Secretaryship of State, the State Treasurership and the Anditor Generalship. For the first, a clever, out marvellously self-conceited lawyer of Grand Rapids, by the name of Ebenezer G. D. Holden, was about the only candidate seriously advanced, though there was an astute scheme on the part of some to put in a Major Stewart—The disturbances in Mississippi.

granger. The truth is that the supposed necessity and other States have drawn of conclusion this terrible planeaut has been ever

present to some of the more devious politicians, and the ultimate failure to give that element a snostantial recognition as such its a grievance over which there is aiready a disposition shown to be severely afflicted. The Northern Granger, an enterprising little sheet, well disposed to republicanism, expresses a half-menacing regret that the Convention had not condeacended to allow the claims of so large and so highly respectable a class as the farmers, and the Detroit Pribune, being professedly republican, is impolitic enough, while highly complimenting the ticket, to admit that "it has the negative weakness of failing to accord to the agricultural class that practical recognition of the value of their fidelity to republicanism which they unquestionably expected and which the republican party, of all others, ought to have cheerfully accorded."

THE GOVERNORSHIP AND THE TREASURY.
Senator Childs himself was the man mentioned as the granger representative in the State Department; but when the Convention met he was not named for the place, and Mr. Holden was chosen by acclamation, Governor Bagley and Lieutenant Governor Holt having aiready been promptly renominated with noisy appiants. The same compliment was paid Land Commissioner Clapp and Mr. Daniel B. Briggs, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Edgar Rexiord, of Ypsilanti, was placed on the State Board of Education. Mesers, Bagley and Holt were sent for, and returned their warm thanks in very neat little speeches. The former gave no definite outline of a future policy except as regarded the tressury, concerning which an absurd complaint was lately made that too much money was kept on hand. The Governor said that the surplus was there by the provisions of the Constitution, and that he would not be the first Executive to lay hands on the trust innus of the State to use for other purposes than those specified by the organic law, such as the payment of the State debt, the support of primary schools, &c.

A WAR VHTERAN'S NOMINATION.

The real contests of the Convention arose over the State Treasurs'ip and its kindred office, the Auditor Generaliship. For the first of these the southern counties were distinctly pitted against the rest of Michigan, and put forward an ex-State Senator. Mr. Cyrus G. Luce, specifically as a granger. The north brought closhed William B. McCreery, a most galiant Michigan officer, who longith his way up from the ranks and graduate from his properties of the mount of the county of the way in the county of the way that a number of other officers. The occurrence was one of the well known incidents of the war. His note to his father after this exploit—"I am in God's country again and ready for business"—was characteristic—"I the man and of his dauntiess pluck. He brought home with him a body shot full of holes, and his weakened constitution is a war legacy of the kind to which so many fell heir. When his name was brought forward chairman after chairman arose from different delegations and seconded the nomination with enthesiasm, until the prospects of himself an adherent of Luce, took the extraordinary course of avocating his claims from the chair, two or three others also speaking in his layor. The ballot finally stood 275 for McCreery, 108 for Luce and If for a gentleman from Fort Huron possessing the commonplace name of John Johnstone. Colonel McCreery was hunted up and made his acknowledgments in a very brief and fitting style.

By this time it looked as if sometime must be done for the South on the score of locality. The Auditor Generalismip was the next office "on call." For this there were two candidates only—General William Blumpirey and General Raiph Ely. The normer has held the position nearly eight years, with the country of the position hearty eight years, and the design of the South of

THE GRANGERS UNRECOGNIZED. The practical results of the Convention are that the grangers go unrecognized, and the claims of locality, so lar as the South is concerned, are concected mainly in the choice of a village shyster to the first law office of the State. The platform was half preamble, and that half glorified the republican party without stint. The remainder consists of two planks, one insisting on civil rights for the negro and the other a judicions walk-around of the prickly question of finance. They smooth over the Michigan Congressional vote for infation by saying that differences were inevitable on this question when there were no specific precedents, and they indorse as wise and timely the bill finally agreed upon. They believe greenbacks and national bank notes a better circulating medium than any former paper currency, but demand that Congress shall keep an early specie resumption steadily in view in its financial legislation. Banking, they say, should be free, under a well guarded national system, the business law of demand regulating the volume and locality of the issue.

Mr. Henry L. Nelson, editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, and the youngest member of the Committee on Resolutions, preferred more plainness of speech, and so presented the following resolution as a minority substitute for the financial views presented:—
Resolved, That we, belleving a return to a gold basis

tion as a minority substitute for the dimensional views presented:

Resolved, That we, believing a return to a gold basis should be specify made, approve and adopt the principles of finance embodied in the voto message of President Grant to what is known as the Senate Currency bit, and reaffirm that part of the thirteenth resolution adopted at the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1872, relative to the resumption of specie asymments.

payments.
This horrined older members of the committee,
who washed their hands of it with frightened
agility, and the Convention tabled the youthful indiscretion promptly.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Halsey's Formal Acceptance of th Gubernatorial Nomination. Mr. George A. Haisey, who was unanimously

chosen the nominee of the Republican Convention held at Trenton last week, has formally accepted the nomination. The committee specially ap-pointed to inform him of his nomination did so in a letter which closed as follows :-

We take occasion to express our confidence that the enthusiasm and unanimity with which that choice was made may be accepted as prophetic of the success of the party in the coming canvass in your triumphant election as the next Governor of New Jersey.

To this Mr. Halsey replies briefly, expressing

himself "profoundly grateful" for the nomination, "unsought" by him, and concluding with the foiowing non-partisan sentiments:-

"Free from all promises and pledges of whatever haracter, and determined to remain so, I shall.

"Free from all promises and pledges of whatever character, and determined to remain so, I shall, if elected, endcavor to administer the government of the State with an eye single to its honor and welfare. Firm in my own political convictions, and faithful to them within their true scope, I shall always regard the interests of the whole people as paramount to the claims of party, and ever strive so to act as to secure their prosperity and happiness and the true progress and advantage of the state."

Thus lar the nomination of Mr. Halsey is received with the united approval of the republican press of the State: but among the people it does not seem to have evoked as much enthusiasm as a man of Mr. Halsey's standing and personal magnetism might reasonably be expected to bring out. Possibly this is accounted for in the fact that the people had been educated by the Herald and the press generally to regard his nomination as a foregone conclusion some time before the Convention. The absorbing anxiety now is to know whom the democrats will nominate. In well informed democratic circles the belief is firm that Judge Bedle's name will sweep the Democratic Convention by storm.

Testerday ex-Congressman Hill, Chairman of

Bedie's name will sweep the Democratic Convention by storm.
Testerday ex-Congressman Hill, Chairman of the late Republican Convention, announced the names of the Republican State Executive Committee, as ioliows:—
At Large—Joseph Couit, Sussex; Levi D. Jarrard, Middiesex. Districts—First, Samuel Hopkins, Gloucester; Second, C. A. Butts, Burlington; Third, W. McKinley, Union: Fourth, F. A. Fotts, Hunterdon; Fitth, G. A. Hobart, Passaic; Sixth, Phineas Jones, Essex; Seventh, A. Spadone, Hudson.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Points for the Consideration of the Republican State Convention.

Herm Muhr presiding, held a meeting at 343 Bowery last night, when the Executive Committee submitted a report recommending certain measures to be submitted to the consideration of the Republican State Convention at Utica on the 23d inst.

The propositions are that all church property ought, in equily and justice, to be assessed and taxed in the same ratio as the property of other corporations; that they are favoring comprisory education and approving the law passed on the subject by the last Legislature as a step in the right direction, but that they expect that the law on that subject must be made more effective and be amended by the next Legislature, masmuch as the minimum time of fourteen weeks of compulsory school attendance as fixed by the law is insufficient. Further, that certain restrictive laws, known as sunday laws, are objectionable, as being incompatible with fall liberty of conscience as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

These resolutions were, after a brief debate, adopted, and the Executive Committee was instructed to proceed to Utica and present the same at the Republican State Convention. submitted a report recommending

A Split in the German Independent

Citizens' Association. The delegates of the German Independent Citizens' Association, of which Oswald Ottendorier is President, met last evening at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, Judge Michael Gross in the chair. The chairman of the executive committee, Marcus Otterbourg, offered the following resolution:— Resolved, That an election of six delegates in each Assembly district be held before the 20th inst. the said delegates to assemble in convention within one month from date.

delegates to assemble in convention within one month from date.

A lively debate sprung up, as the motion was thought to be made in the interest of the republican party, aiming at a dissolution of the present organization. In which the democrate claim a majority. The debate very soon became noisy and personal, Judge Otterbourg and others having a lively encounter, in which it was stated that the former and a few office holders under the Reform Municipal Government attempted to strike a pointical bargain to secure their present positions after election. Amid the uproar which now prevailed Judge Gross lett the chair and moved to lay the report of the Executive Committee on the table, which was lost, the members of the original reform organization being in the majority and voting against it. The report was then formally declared adopted. The delegates of the former democratic organization announced their intention of withdrawing from the independent organization.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS. Delegates to the Republican Conven-

tion.
PHILIPSVILLE, Sept. 4, 1874. Sumner Baldwin, Colonel Allen L. Burr, Dr. W. W. Crandall, Rufus L. Colwell and Henry Burt were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from Allegany county yesterday.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY SPLIT. Trouble and Bitterness Between the Liberals and Democrats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 4, 1874. The liberals and democrats are squirming over the announcement made in the HERALD that there is a breach in the liberal-democratic ranks in Dutchess county. The unpleasantness was begun by the democratic editor of the leading democratic paper in the county denouncing the liberal wing as not worthy of attention. The leading liberals, Messrs, Whitebouse and Carpenter, aided by Judge Wheaton and Cyrus swan, who, in turn, were aided by Henry Pelton and Daniel W. Guernsey, concluded that the democratic editor was hurting the cause, and I am informed a secret meeting was held, at which a petition was prepared calling upon the editor releared to to "let up." This petition was circulated among a few for their signatures and was then presented to the editor, who coolly told those who were conspicuous in the matter that he could attend to his own business. His petitioners were very much chaprined when they heard of the result, and now that the thing has leaked out the breach has been widened and men in the party are taking sides. The editor referred to is k. B. Osborne, of the Daily Press and Telegraph, who for years has, with his paper, stood at the helm of the democratic party in Dutchaps county; but when the liberal Congressian was elected, he was neglected and snubbed till his temper was soured, and now he is going for their scaips. It is not improbable that the part taken by the White House wing, in the nomination of Benjamin Ray last tail for Senator over James Mackin, will be discussed again as the defection becomes more serious, and perhaps in a few weeks there will be a big row in the camp. wing as not worthy of attention.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Peck Elected Governor by About 23,000 Majority-Poland's Loss of Votes.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 4, 1874. Returns from Judge Poland's district (five small towns excepted) give Poland 5,575; Denison, 6,875; Davenport, 1,768, and scattering, 924. Two years ago the same towns gave Poland 10,794, Steel 2,917, Davenport 2,680 and scattering 557. Judge Peck is elected Governor by 21,000 to 23,000 majority over Bingham, democrat,

MR. PIERREPONT MISREPRESENTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:In the HERALD of the 2d inst., under the heading "Long Branch," I see the following:—"Senator Conkling is a very lair local poli-tician and stump speaker, although I understand he is scarcely known as a lawyer. A member of the New York Bar-I believe it was Judge Pierre-pont-once told me that he did not think Conk-

the New York Bar—I believe it was song to pont—once told me that he did not think Conking's reputation in Oneida county or on the circuit had ever been more than that of a third class lawyer. Then President Grant begins to be very doubtful if Conkling is strong of his own account in your State."

The memory of the writer of the article is at fault as to the person; I have never made the remark, or anything like it. By turning to the fless of the Herald during the agitation about "Chief Justice," you will see that a reporter of your journal interviewed me and published my high appreciation of the abilities of Mr. Conkling. I have never expressed any other views. Very truly yours,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

A GRANGER PICNIC IN JERSEY. From 6,000 to 10,000 People Assembled-Mottoes of Lodges Represented-A Tame Affair.

WOODRUFF'S CAMP, NEAR BRIDGTON, Sept. 3, 1874. }
Yesterday there was a large gathering of gran-

gers present on the old camp ground at ruff's, within three miles of Bridgton, N. J. The grounds are of easy access, being within a mile of Finley's station, on the Western Jersey Railroad, and only a few hundred yards distant from the nearest station on the New York Southern Railroad. The grove is a magnificent ene, with an abundance of iresh water and pumping conveniences at hand. Added to this were the camp accommodations which remained over from the adjourned meeting of last Saturday.

This basket picnic was made up entirely of lodges from Cumberland county, although it was expected that Salem and Gloucester counties would be represented. Among the thirteen organizations present were Ceaderville, Cohansey, Hope, Miliville, Centre Grove and Deerfeld Granges, all of Cumberland county. The first mentioned had on a banner this device:—

We care not for the scorn
Of those too proud to toil:
They wear the cloth and cat the corn
Of those that till the soil. Cohansey Lodge had:-

Protection to ourselves; Malice toward none.

Others had simply a small flag, with the number and name of the lodge. From 800 to 1,000 carriages followed in the procession, and the numbers present on the ground were variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000. Carriages with from floor to six horses attached were beautifully restooned and hung with evergreens and flowers. The speakers of the occasion were State Master Howlin, State Secretary Pratt, J. F. Byrnes, of Hammonton, N. J., and W. C. Whitchead, member of the National Grange. The Hou, J. W. Hazleton, Membes of Congress from this district, was expected, but failed to be present.

Although the number of people out was quite large, and with music and singing they were quite animated, stall the cathusiasm was nothing compared with similar assembinges of a political character. In fact, as far as feeling is concerned, the whole affair seemed exceedingly tame.

A WARNING TO PORTERS. Albert Rutter, a porter in the employ of Messrs.

Wronvow & Co., No. 403 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley. charged with baving stolen property of his employers valued at \$2,000. After arresting the man the detectives searched his house and found a large quantity of property. The trekets belonging to the various pawn offices where he had pledged the remainder of the goods were also discovered on the premises. He will be arraigned at the Touis Police Court this morning.

THE TENNESSEE TERRORS.

The German Republican Central Committee, Dr. Interesting Interview with Governor John C. Brown.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

Repulsive Aspirations of the Negroes Toward Social Affiliation.

GROSS INSULTS TO WHITE WOMANHOOD.

They Propose to "Ride Through Blood" to Gain Her Hand.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1874. The correspondent of the HERALD had an interview with Governor John C. Brown to-day, with regard to the origin of the troubles with the blacks in Tennessee. In response to a question to elicit that information the Governor said:-

"Our present troubles in Tennessee are attrib utable to the agitation of the Civil Rights bill. Until the sitting of the colored convention in the city of Nashville last April the relations between the clack and white races, for several years, had been of the most amicable character. There had been no disturbances worthy of notice. Masked marauders were not heard of. Under the act of March, 1873, public schools for both races had been established all over the State. The white people were triendly to the colored schools and had fostered and encouraged them, although it was a notorious fact that nineteen-twentieths, and even much more of the school taxes, were paid by the whites. The negro was becoming both industrious and irugal; and intelligent men everywhere indulged a hope that the negro would become not only a useful freedman, but a satisfied member of the community.

THE PROVOCATION. "Under the inspiration, however, of the agitation of the Civil Rights bill in Congress the leading negroes in the State gave utterance, in the April convention, to the most inflammatory demands for their social rights. Many offensive expressions fell from the lips of the speakers in that convention. Samuel Lowry demanded the right, under the law to take a white woman on his arm and go all around Nashville with her.' Another speaker said 'they did not want the white men's daughters unless they were ladies and qualified and competent to be the wives of colored men.'

"A short time afterward, at a negro gathering in Somerville, in the midst of a populous colored community, one of the speakers was reported in the local paper to have declared 'that they would have the right to marry white send their children to the same schools the whites, &c., even if they had to ride in blood up to their bridie-bits.' These and similar expressions raised a feeling of intense adignation and resentment among the whites. These events, together with the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Senate, produced a deep impression upon the whites of both parties. And so intense aid the feeling become that in the caualmost every county in the State, the Civil Rights' bill pecame

A TEST QUESTION for office. And so overwhelming was the public sentiment of the white people against this measure nat scarcely an avowed friend of that measure was elected in any of the counties, or even stood as a candidate of either party. It is not difficult to perceive how such antagonism of sentiment especially in communities where the negro equalled or outnumbered the whites, ripened into feelings of bitter hostility. Threats of killing, sacking and burning were made, or reported to have been made, by the blacks. And thus this ex citement, kindled by the speeches of negroes at Nashville and Memphis, became more and more intensified, until it culminated in the recent outbreaks which have filled the columns of the press for the last few days."

"What immediate causes, in your opinion, pre. cinitated the late troubles between the whites and

biacks in Gibson county ?" IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK. "You can readily perceive that, in the midst of the unfortunate excitement that existed in communities where the blacks were very numerous, very slight causes might produce serious consequences. In the immediate locality where the

bad influences and accepted bad counsels. Under very inadequate provocation they intemperately perhaps without any well defined purpose tifreatened to burn an adjacent village and kill an excited populace with increasing exaggerations, as they passed from lip to lip, until a formitable conspiracy was believed to exist. It was thought that the negroes had an organization and meditated the execution of threats. At all events, one of their number confessed that fact, and implicated sixteen others by name. They were arrested and committed, after a preliminary examination, to jail. I have no doubt it was the desire of hin eteen-twentieths or more of the people of the county that they should be punished by the judgment of the courts, and but for the untimely act of a few rash and reckless men they would have had a fair trial under the law, and met only the punishment prescribed by statute. The people of Gibson county are intelligent and law abiding. There is no community in the State or out of it more orderly or more pacific. The fifty or seventy-five men who violated the jail, and cruelly murdered those helpless, unresisting, misguided negroes are an exception to the great body of the county. Every community is afflicted more or less with such men."

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THE LYNCHERS TO BE PUNISHED.

"Will these men be detected and punished?"

"I feel conndent they will be detected and brought to trial. The Grand Jury are in session, and the whole matter is undergoing a strict investigation. I am confident the Grand Jury, the Judge and Attorney General will do their whole duty, and that their labors will result in the indictment of the guilty parties. This hope is based upon my knowledge of the efficiency and fidelity of those agencies and the unmistakable indignation of the people at the commission, in their midst, of a crime so shocking. If the parties, or any of them are indicted, they shall be arrested at any cost or sacrifice and brought to trial.

"I do not think there is much reason to apprehend a recurrence of these troubles anywhere in the State. The danger lies only in the possibility that the negroes may be instigated to acts of violence by bad men for political effect."

"Do you think the general government will interfére, or that its aid will be required?"

"I do not. There is no necessity for such interference. The agencies created by the State laws will prove equal to the emergency."

THE MURDERED SCHOOL TRACHER.

"What about the Julia Hayden murder? Was she killed on account of her teaching a colored school?"

"Julia Hayden was killed by unknown parties.

"What about the Julia Hayden murder? Was she killed on account of her teaching a colored school?"

"Julia Hayden was killed by unknown parties. But, after availing myself of every source of information, and a careful examination of all facts to be obtained, I am thoroughly satisfied that the act proceeded from no hostility to colored schools, but that the men were there for an unlawful purpose, and, being baffied in it, they fred into the house a random shot, not intended to take life, but accidentally killing Julia Hayden. The whole community are indignant at the outrage, and have determined, and are taking active steps, to bring the guilty parties to justice."

"Have the negroes committed any outrages upon white women that have tended to produce exasperation ou the part of whites?"

NEGRO BRASTIALITY.

"I have intentionally omitted any reference to such an unpleasant subject, but candor compelsime to say that there has been a number of such outrages here upon white women within the last three months. Only yesterday, within thirteen miles of this city, a most estimable white married lady, whose husband was temporarily absent, having gone to a store, was britially assauted by a negro, who was a stranger to her. She had been in the orenard, and, on returning with a basket of peaches, noticed a strange negro man standing in the yard. Being alone she was naturally timid and airaid of him and therefore politely asked him to take a seat and he sat down on the porch. She put her basket of peaches down, and while proceeding into a room near the porch, passed by him. He seized her as she passed, and endeavoreu to drag her into the finality overcame her and dragging her into the finality overcame her and dragging her into the

room, forced her on the bed, throwing a quilt over her head to stop her loud screaming. He then ac-complished his object, and, as reported, attempted to murder her by cutting her in the throat, arm and thigh. His name is unknown and he was still at darge at my last advices. "Such outrages, of all others, are justly calcu-lated to indame and excite the white popula-tion."

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CARPET BAG INFLUENCES.

"Have negroes been much influenced by white men in their desire for enlarged privileges."

"There have been bad white men from the North and elsewhere who have associated with the negroes, animated by a desire of private gain or political preferment, who have done a great deal of give the negro an exaggerated idea of what his rights and capacities for enjoyment were. They have thus effected a great deal of mischlef in turning the black against his southern white friends, who are his natural allies. It is a strange fact that the negro goes to the Southern white man, who was formerly his owner, for advice upon all subjects affecting his material prosperity. He goes to the white man for advice as to how he shall plant, reap and sell his crops, invest his money, while he turns alone to the political mendicant, or more properly speaking, carpet bagger or scalawag, for advice upon all questions affecting his political rights. He cultivates the Southern man's land, ploughs with his mules, buys his supplies from him and borrows money from him, applies to him to supply his wants, if in a state of starvation. But after all, he applies to the stranger, an adventurer, to know how he must exercise the elective franchise. As a general rule, when left to his natural instancts, the negro is a docile, harmless creature, but when badiy advised, becomes headstrong and unruly. There is a considerable number of bad men who set themselves up to lead them who succeed in bringing about evil results and carrying them where they would not go of their own accord."

"Do your laws give equal protection to the negro as well as the white mah in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights?"

"They do. There is no discrimination in the

as well as the white mah in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights?"

"They do. There is no discrimination in the law between the two races. Our constitution and laws guarantee to both the same political and civil rights."

"Do the courts mete out the same justice to the negro as to the white man?"

"They certainly do, and I think in a great many instances that the mere apprehension that the negro may not get the full measure of justice has proved a source of discrimination in his layor."

COLORED AND WHITE JURIES.

"Have there been any negro juries in this State?"

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"Yes. I have never known or heard of a trial, either civil or criminal, in which a negro was interested that he did not have a jury of his choice. In my practice, which was somewhat extensive before my election, I have never known a case wherein a colored jury was not granted to the colored man whenever he made application for it. I think it is very seldom they desire it. As a general rule they desire white men to try them, on account of their greater experience, sagacity and knowledge, believing that they will do them full justice. My experience as a lawyer, before coming into office, is that the former slave owner is more disposed to give the negroes justice than those with whom they have only been associated since the war, and whose only aim has been self-aggrandizement and political promotion, caring little, if anything, for the material welfare of the blacks."

"Do you keep in constant communication with the officers of the law now prosecuting the investigation at Trenton?"

"I have written a number of letters and been in constant communication with the Attorney General."

"Have you any objection to tell me as to what

eral."
"Have you any objection to tell me as to what those letters contained?"
"Some of them will not now do to be made public; but here is one which I see no impropriety in

"Some of them will not now do to be made public; but here is one which I see no impropriety in publishing:—

Executive Oppice. Nashville, August 31, 1874.

Drar Sir—As I have aircady assured you and the Sheriff of Gibson, by telegram of previous date. I am ready and anxious, by all the means within my command, to aid you in discovering and arrived and arrived the actors in the late undertook and the actors in the late undertook and the beauty of the rioters and actors in the late undertook and the second of the requisition of vourselt or the actors in the late undertook and the second of the requisition of vourselt or the theriff. While I do not deem this assurance necessary, yet it will do no harm, and I scarcely have language to express my anxiety to have the guilty parties detected and orough to punishment. This is a test of the power and efficiency of the civil laws to protect society in the State where the people labor under no disabilities. If we fail in this it will afford the most plausible pretext for bringing the military power of the general government into requisition, of which, God knows, we have aiready had enough. There is a great tendency to centralization in all the departments of the government. There exists even in Tennessee an ardeut desire to reopen the question of reconstruction, and there is an equal desire to give to the federal couris exclusive jurisdiction of all cases involving any controversy between the races. If our local couris fail to detect and punish the late offenders in cibson, the whole question will be investigated herore United States commissioners of the United States Court, under military protection if need be, and such investigation may not only result in the conviction of innocent parties, under the effect of false swearing, but it will aford centralizers in Congression the ability and the dispense between the two races. To my military protection of money than for us to fail in this matter. Therefore, if money than for us to fail in this matter, therefore in the proper To Hon, JOHN SUFFINGTON, Attorney General, Tren

P.S.—Show this letter to the presiding Judge and Sherif, and make such other use of it as you may thank proper. I hope to hear from you in a day or two.

HOW PRISONERS ESCAPE

The Queens County Jail and Its Management.

The attention of members of the Queens county

Board of Supervisors has repeatedly been called to the condition and management of the county jail at North Hempstead, both of which are pronounced by competent authority to be simply disgraceful; but for some reason the board have as yet failed to take any action in the matter. The building is notoriously insecure, and the discipline is certainly lax, to put it in the mildest manner possible Numbers of prisoners have from time to caped, since the 1st of January last, until it has almost come to be regarded outside as a matter of choice with those imprisoned there whether they shall stay in jall or not. That escapes are frequent cannot be denied by the authorities, and none of the prisoners who have once suc ceeded in gaining the outside of the prison enclosure have been recaptured, with one exception—that of a man who injured himself in jumping the fence and was found on the following day in a cornfield near by. Among the desperadoes who have thus escaped may he mentioned the notorious Shorty Lent, the burglar; William

does who have thus escaped may he mentioned the notorious Shorty Lent, the burglar; William Schreive, receiver of stolen goods, and William Larkin, all confined for reloules and awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

But it seems now that the escapes have not been wholly confined to prisoners awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, out that prisoners serving sentences of from one to six months can walk out with impunity. One case referred to is that of Lawrence Mackin, sentenced some time ago to six months' imprisonment for assaulting and severely injuring a woman at Jamaica. Mackin's time would not have expired until some time in October, but the confines of the jail have not known his presence for two months past, and probably his escape, however effected, would never have been known to any but the jail authorities, out for the fact that his friends told of it, although not until he had been some time upon the ocean on his way to Ireland; and in this connection the boast was made that any prisoner could get away who wished to. It is a matter of common report that prisoners who have the money to pay for it can obtain liquor in limited quantities, and this certainly shows lax discipline on the part of Sherif Sammis' deputies. Even the women are thus allowed to buy liquor and get drunk. Only a few Sundays ago two female prisoners, while under the induence of bad whiskey, had a terrible fight in a room where confined. One of them was beaten severely, and would probably have been killed but for the tardy intervention of the keepers.

The Board of Supervisors will hold their annual meeting at the jail building early in October, when it is heped they will take some action to remedy the evile compiained of, unless such action should be anticipated by Sheriff Sammis himself.

FUNERAL OF AGATHA STATES.

Many friends of the late Mme. Agatha States Orlandini, particularly members of the musical and theatrical professions—among whom she was a general favorite—yesterday attended her funeral services at No. 467 West Thirty-fourth street. The

> AGATHA STATES ORLANDINI. Aged 33 years.

She was born in New York city, and leaves a boy of fifteen years and a girl of eight. Her body was borne to Calvary Comptery.